this city. Our system is a direct in of thools under the head of Departments, with securate our anization and accounts; it insures energy, economy and shifty.

The Heads of Departments are estimated for the station and duty they are called upon to perform.

Hosiery Department, Sauttel Groccock, Purchaser and

Manager.
White Goods Department, Henry K. O'Keefe, Purchaser
und Manager.
Ca-pet and Oil Cioth Department, W. F. Barry, Purwhite Good and Manager Cappet and Manager Cappet and Oil Cloth Department, W. F. Barry, Purchaser and Manager Woolen Department and all Goods suited for Men's Wear and the Trimmings therefor, Dexier Tiffany, Purchaser and Manager, Yankee Notion Department, a separate and distinct took, as complete as any excelebalment exclusively in the

Yankee Notion Desartment a separate and distinct stock, as complete as any excephalment at exterior in the line, John S. Shelley Purchaser and Manager.

Print and Gingham Department R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Domestic Goods Department R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, Manager.

Women's Dress Goods Department, R. G. Moulton, Purchaser, and John G. Plimpton, in sanger.

Our Goods are offered at Nat Cash Palicas, undertaining and uniform I.

Buyers are requested to call and examine the merits of

and uniform.

Buyers are requested to call and examine the merits of our professions and inquire for Mr. Phanpton, who will make them acquainted with the head of each Department. Our Ready-Sinde Clothing Department is managed exclusively by William Gardser; the garments are manufactured and got up by him, and are proverbial for their cityle and changes. when the and cheapment of the control of the contro

To GENIN's, Ho! - Who would have the To GENIN'S, HO!—WHO WORD INVESTIGATION OF THE ANALYSIS SPIENDER OF THE STREET OF THE S

LACES! LACES!-TIFFANY & CUTTING, LACES: LACES:—IFFANY & CUTING,

16. 211 Breadway, having completed their arrangements
with some of the largest manufacturers in Brussels and
Paris, of fine Laces and Embraderies, will be prepared to
exhibit on TURSDAY, March 3s, one of the most complete
and varied assortments of Embroderies and Thread Lace
Goods ever offered in this city. In Laces will be found Collars, Capes, Berthes, Coffures, Scarfs, Shawis, Mantillas
and Trimming Laces, in Brussels Point, Houiton and
Point d'Alercon, Guipure and Mechlin. In Embroideries,
Collars, Capes, Chemissettes, Gemps and Handkerchiefs.
Also, Trimmings and Insertious of all widths. These
goods will be offered at such prices as must insure saturfaction to purchasers.

Lace and Muslin Curtains at cost of importation, viz: Muslin from \$2 to \$10; fine Lace from \$4 to \$10; entra new avjes do, from \$10 to \$10 N. B Dealers and families can find the best assortment in the city at KELTY & FREUNORS, No. 289; Broadway. Store extends back to Reade-at.

Straw Goods, wholesale and retail. at Young's cheap Straw Hat Katabhahment at No. 96
Bowery. He keeps als ge assortment of Straw Goods of
the choicest kinds and of the must approved shapes for idee' and children's werr, with French Trimmings, Braids,
and everything in the above line that is desirable. Call and
see for yourselves.

HOSIERY! WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT .-Dealers in Hosiery who wast bargains, who require styles of goods exactly adapted to the retail trade, should examine the stock at No. 104 Bawery Thirty years' experience in the trade and unequaled facilities in manufacturing enable the subscribers to offer Hosiery and Undergaments as lew as they can be sold in the City An examination will convince.

Importers and Manufacturers.

JOTTINGS FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER

ESTABLISHED 1825 .- In this, the twen-ESTABLISHED 1825.—In this, the twenters of the only Establishmeat in the City in the year RES, at which was projected and successfully carried out, the idea of a supply of solely first quality heady-made Garments, it behooves us to anounce in the confidence of our experience, not withstanding the efforts that have been made to equal our productions, that we still continue to keep on hand the best assortment of Ready-made Ciothing to be had in this market, to which we would solicit the atmetical of those who, in cases of emergency or otherwise, require a first-rate suit, at prices which must satisfy the discerning that ours are the most economical if not the lowest priced goods.

As usual, a supply of the newest and most desirable fabries will enable us to answet the requirements of those preferring articles made to measure, in which department the best talent is employed. W. T. Jennings & Co.

No. 221 Broadway; American Hotel.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE,

READY-MADE CLOTNING AT WHOLESALE,
FOR CASI) OR CREDIT —This deput ment of our basiness
is under the direction and management of William Gardnor, who has had long experience, and is practical and
tasty in this branch of business. We invite the attention
of dealers to the style of this stock particularly.
Light Predix is the system we have adopted, being convinced that it is the psquiar one. We are prepared to grant
theral terms of credit in this department.
We solicit an inspection of the stock from close buyers.
TWEEDY, MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 47 Broadway.

Wet Goods, from the late Dev-st.

Fire, consisting of Barrer De Luines, brown French Linens, Shirting Linens, Table Linens, Towelings, white Huslins, white Quilts, &c. ac. The greatest bargains given in these Goods ever before known. Ladies will fied it to their advantage by giving us an early call. G. M. Ra-DIRE, No. 250 Grand-St., our Greanad.

FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE SHIRTS WORK are made by guess; but at GREEN'S, No. 1 Actor House, a practical series of mathematical measurement secures, with uncerting certainty, a pericert fit. Every geatleman who has ever given an order to GREEN, will confirm this

A CARD .- The undersigned beg to announce that the charge their building sustained by the fire of the 37th, will be immediately repaired. They are now ready to exhibit their sects as sunal. CRABES & THOMSON, No. 9 Dey-st.

WATCHES.—We know of no place where you can buy a good and warranted Watch at so small a cost as at Cox's importer of Watches, No 202 Broadway, corner of Fulton-at. (up etairs.) We advise one and all to go and see his assertment.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AGAIN. - Patent Tapestry, Ingrain and Parent Tapestry, Three-ply Carpets, precisely the same as were exhibited at the World's Fair; elegant Messic and scroll figures of the most magnificent new styles, at No. 99 Sowery, Hiram Anderson's, the great depot for these Carpets. N. B.—Beware of imitation.

NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING TRADE.—The subscriber has now on hand, and is constantly receiving now patterns of Tapestry, Bressein Three-Piy and Ingrain Curpets and Oil Cloths, in new and beautiful designs, is 44. In. 44. and 5a. 8d., Venetians is various styles, Hearth Rugs, Door Mais, Table and Piano Covers, Plain and Colored Mattings, Stair Hode Rc. &c., for sale sign prices for cash. Nos. 441 and 446 Poarl-st.

GROAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS .- PE-Tenson & Humphray, No 379 Breadway, corner of White-ot., having purchased large y at the late large auction sales, will damone of the same at the following law prices: Rich Velvets, 12s.; There stress 9s; Brussels, 8s.; Three-ply, 7s to 8s; Engrards, 4s. to 6s., and all other goods equally low.

Carpeting, Oil Cloths, &c., at No 111 Bowery, J. M. GILLESPIK has just received from Auction, and the Manufacturers a new and splendid apportunity of repeatery. Bursels. There ply and lagrain Cuppets of elegant patterns and colors, and an confident in aging that the low prices have are offered at cannot be bent in this market. P. sace remember J. M. GILLESPIE, Re. 111 Bowery.

LOOK AT THIS .- Only four shillings per yard for beautiful all wood ingrain Carpets; superfine Carpets at 5s and 5s. 6d. at No. 99 Howery, Hiram Anderson's; also common ingrain Carpets at 5s and 2s, stair Carpets at 1s. 6d., 3s. 3s. and 4s; a so, English 3 ply Carpets at 6s 6d; 7s. and 5s. per yard.

CARPETINOS, &C. — SMITH & LOUNSBERY, Mo. 442 Perel'et., have now in store a complete and de-sirable assortment of SPRING SYVER, which they are of-fering at the following very reduced prices:

Per varia-

TREES AND PLANTS -PARSONS & Co. Finshing, near New York offer for sale nome rare novel-ties, with their usual association of Fruit Trees for the erchand and garden, Ornamenta. Trees. Shrubs and Roses for the avenue, lawn or ceme evy Vines for the grapery, and Eretse Plants for greenhouse outture. Catalogues can be obtained at No 60 Cedar st. or will be seat by mail so all post-paying applicants inclosing a pastage stamp.

Fowles & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., Now York, and No. 143 Washington-st., Boston.

BOSTON PIANO-FORTES.-The largest assortment of Pianos is this city is to be found at the warerooms of T. Gilbert & Co., No 313 Brandway, opposite
Broadway Buth and Theater, and will be sold at great hargains. These Pianos have the metallic frame, and are warranted to stand any chimats. Dealers supplied on liberal
bornes. Boond-hand Pianos for sale chem. Pianos to let,
tuned and repaired.

HORACE WATERS.

This magnificent and incomparable toilet article— original and genuine Honey Scap—in now to be all Divergints and Performers in the United States. J. Davis, No. 126 Broadway, Sele Wholesaie Agent.

NOT POISONOUS. - RUSHTON, CLARE & Co.'s Assistance Fruit Drope, with the following delight ful flavors: Pincapple, Strawberry, Orange, Vanilla, True Cimamen, Lemas, Sc., he. Those drops are warranted not to contain any of the substance supposed by Prof. Mayes to be injurious, or any other article of an unbesithy nature. Hanufactured and sold by RUSSITON. CLARS. Co., No. 116 Breadway, No. 16 Autor House, and No. 173 Broadway, where may lake be had the Concentrated Escapes for Experient the same.

Dr. S. A. WEAVER'S well-known Canker and Salt Rheum Sprap, Canker Cure and Gerate, are sold in this City by M. Ward & Co. No. 53 Maidanine; Olcott, McKessen & Roboss, No. 117 Maidanine; Olcott, McKessen & Roboss, No. 117 Maidanine; O. No. 214 Fulkes at. E. M. Gattan, No. 127 Sowery; Renben Moss, corner of Grand and Cangen-sta; C. A. Remmiller, No. 172 Sub-sv., Gr. miss., corner of Buwary and Houston at.; H. R. Hall, No. 21; Breecker at. E. H. Payton, No. 466 Greenwich at.; Dr. J. M. Smith, No. 55 West. Broadway.

EYE AND EAR - DR. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c., will remove on the lat of May to No. 501 Broadway, above Broome at During the interval, he will attend, as usual as the treatment of all diseases of the Ere and Ear, at No. 18 Warren St. corner of Broadway, where san be had his "Treatise on the Kve" third editio --prior Society, and the May are standard beautiful Artificial Eyes, which, when properly inserted, will move and look like the natural eye.

A NURSERY RHYME.—
There once was a man, and he lived by himself.
And all the bread and cheese he get he put upon a shelf.
But the Rais and the Mice they made such a strife.
He was forced to get a Lyon to assert as wretched life.
And the Fleas and the Bugs in his carreets and his bed,
Made him look for a Powder winch killed them all dead.
So, friends, if you are troubled in this way any more,
Be sure to go to Lyon—Broadway (24.

B-Patient and you will be rid of

Bats.

B—Wise and purchase Costan's Ex'erminator.

B—Sure you buy it at No. 444 Broadway.

B—Trustful, Mice. Roaches, Auts and Sedbugs will leave.

B—Prodent and you will buy to counterfeits,

B—Cause Costar has no pecdiers.

B—Cause Costar has no pecdiers.

B—Uy it at Costan's Vermin and Insect Exterminator Dépôt, No. 444 Broadway, wholesals and retail.

They all deserve killing:

And who is not willing

To give them a filling!

Ah I who!

ANDREW STEVENS' Exposé of the Astor-place Riot, and his connection with Forrest, will be found in The National Police Gazette of this week, now resdy at No. 12 Beckman st., and soid every where all four cents per copy. Other matter of great interest in addition.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Congress.-In the Senate, yesterday, a long debate occurred on mail steamships, in

which Mr. Cass introduced the term "Old Fo-The House was engaged in discussing Rail. road grants, after which the Homestead bill was taken up. Mr. Williams, of Tenn., declared against Gen. Scott as a candidate for President, unless he consented to make a fool of himself .-Mr. Ingersoll, of Conn., and Mr. Fowler, of

Mass . discussed Compromise matters and Mas-

sachusetts girls. The subject was still under

consideration when the House adjourned. LEGISLATURE .- The Senate has, in Committee, passed the General Steamship Company Law. A motion, by Mr. Taber, (Whig.) to make the bill a charter of the Irish and American Steamship Company was lost by a tie vote-10 to 10. The General Law, which will be quite acceptable to the Irish Steamship Company, passed the Committee by a vote of 11 to 9. Gov. Hunt has been trying his hand on a veto and with such success that a bill which had passed both Houses was, after hearing Gov. Hunt's rea-

sons, unanimously rejected. In the Assembly, after a long debate, the Excise bill, reported by the majority, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 51 to 36.

The Canal Board have had an exciting meeting at Albany. Controller Wright, after all his virtuous indignation at the corruption of party, in the Caral Lettings, acknowledges that he advised the Lettings to be given on party grounds. Chatfield, of course, figures in the controversy, but nothing can alter public epinion on that pink of public per-

A long and interesting account of the loss of the steamer North America and some additional news from Europe will be found in our columns this morning.

Connection:-Rhode Island.

On Monday next the Freemen of Con-NECTICUT will choose their State Officers and Legislature for the ensuing year: on Wadnes. day following, those of RHODE ISLAND will do likewise. We rejoice that no Members of Con gress are to be chosen at this time, so that the Election may principally turn on that great measure of reform and protection, THE MAINE

The friends of that Law stand solemnly pledged to each other to make its enactment the before us : and only good faith on their part is re. quisite to insure a complete and most beneficent victory. If every friend of the Maine Law in each State shall vote only for candidates of like faith they must succeed; but if even a quarter of them shall be turned aside by partisan or personal appeals, the immediate result must be disastrous and the triumph will be postponed for years possibly forever.

Friends of the Maine Law! be active, be vigilant : above all, be faithful! Your cause is far more precious to your State, to Public Morals, to Human Well-being, than everything else which this election involves. To close the floodgates of Intemperance-to arrest thousands in the career which is fast leading down to ruinto roll back the mingled tides of Crime and Pauperism now rising yearly higher and still higher -to save wives from early widowhood and children from squalid and bitter orphanage-such is the noble work devolved on you, friends of the Maine Law! and which stands or falls with your fidelity. Prove yourselves equa! to your fearful responsibility

The argument on the Maine Law is exhausted. Those who say that it cannot be enforced-that it does not suppress tippling-houses-that it does not almost abolish Intemperance and greatly diminish the sum of Pauperism and Crime, &c .either speak falsely or wilfully shut their eyes to the facts. Those facts are abundant-they are officially established-they are uncontradictedand they undeniably prove that the Maine Law fulfills and even exceeds the hopes of its authors' Its opponents in other States dare not publish the official reports of that Law's operation in Maine, though utterly unable to discredit them. Their course may be politic, but it surely is not candid and honest.

Temperance Men of Connecticut and Rhode Island! Do not disappoint your brethren's hopes -do not betray the lofty trust now confided to your hands. Give us your mightiest efforts for the Cause and the Law!

Wisconsin .- The Maine Law was reported in the Senate of Wiscensin on the 17th. The act, if passed, is to be submitted to the

People.

The bill abolishing the Death Penalty has been ordered to a third reading in the House by a vote of 35 to 28. There are strong hopes of its pas-

At a late election of Land Officers, two Whig Commissioners (Richardson and Frowe) were chosen, with one Opposition (Proudfit) and a Register and Receiver (Murdock.) This leaves the control of the Board with the Opposition. The distinctive Free Soil vote was divided.

A State University.

The establishment of a New-York State University at Albany is strongly urged in influential quarters. The cardinal features of the plan are set forth by its friends as

First: The collection and organization in one in-stitution of so large a body of Professors of preemi-ment shifty as shall fully embrace every department and subdivision of Learning, including Science, not only in all its most elevated aims, but in its practical and daily application to agriculture and all the arts of life.

Second: The free choice allowed to the scholars to purpose any particular branches of dearwards.

Second: The free choice allowed to the scholars to pursue any particular branches or departments they may select, and to any extent they may desire, so as to perfect themselves thoroughly for the highest degree of actual usefulness. This, is truth, is the distinguishing feature of this plan—a great but necessary step, and one not at all in opposition to our existing colleges.

Third: The immediate collection of 128 pupils of the most desirable character, being taken one from each of the Assembly Districts of the State, and to be supported for two years at the public charge—constituting a most valuable nucleus around which other paying pupils would gather.

Fourth: The fair, open, public and truly democratic mode of competition, by which the selection of those pupils in the State is to be determined—by examiners locally chosen in each district, and in such mode as to be free from political bias or favoritism.

rities.

Fifth: The fixing such a standard for examination as shall enable the pupils of our Common Schools to qualify themselves for admission; and the consequent and ineritable effect in stimulating a general appetite for learning throughout the State, and elevating the tone of the Common Schools themselves we heartily approve

Of these features, we heartily approve the 1st, 2d and 5th, as we do the general idea of the University. But we object to its endowment from the State Treasury, to its proposed location at Albany, and to the entire absence from its programme of any requirement of MANUAL LABOR from its Faculty and pupils. If the State could reclaim the sums which have from time to time been bored out of its Treasury to endow the various Colleges within its borders, and could be secured against similar depletion in future, we should be glad to see the generous aggregate thus reclaimed devoted to the establishment of one noble University, wherein every Youth willing to do four hours' faithful labor per day might pay his way and prosecute to any extent desired his investigations of any and every department of Human Knowledge. Such a University we hope ere long to have, but fear the public mind has not yet been fully prepared for it. Whenever it shall have been, the University will be established, no matter though the State as such should do nothing for it.

We shall of course object to its location at Albany or near any city, for obvious reasons. Until the Maine Law shall have become a New-York law as well, there are influences clustering about our Cities, and especially Albany, most unfavorable to the principles and habits befitting University life. But, even after the approaching banishment of Liquor, the Cities will still be unsuited to this purpose. A People's University should be located at some point where a large tract of good land can be obtained at a moderate price, with waterpower, timber, fuel, building-stone, lime, clay, &c. A location nearly or quite surrounded by rugged mountains would be preferable on several accounts, among which we may mention bracing air, inspiring scenery, isolation from distracting influ-

ences, &c. &c.
If in some such spot a State University could be located, based upon an inflexible requirement of at least two hours' manual labor daily from every teacher or student physically able to perform it, with liberty to each pupil to work from four to five hours per day and be paid the fair value of his labor or product, with such a body of Probany plan contemplates, there would be no lack of students and we think none of funds either. We believe \$100,000 might be speedily raised by private subscriptions and contributions for such a College, of which \$25,000 would buy the necessary lands. \$50,000 put up the primary buildings, and \$10,000 procure a fair commencement of the requisite Library, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, &c. and leave \$15,000 toward salaries and current expenses. Thenceforward a portion of the labor might from time to time be applied to the erection of additional buildings, the production of Furniture, Apparatus, &c. so that the University should grow and expand, keeping pace with the public requirement, not so much from outward accretion as by the force of inward

In such a University, we should insist that equal, though not necessarily identical, opportunities be afforded to the two sexes. Hitherto our public efforts in behalf of liberal Education have been most unjust to Woman. It is a fatal misnomer to style a seminary for but one-half of the rising generation a University. The wrong involved in our partial system invokes an appropriate punishment. The absence of Woman's refining and chastening influences, and of any stated requirement of Manual Labor, combine to fill our Colleges with revolting sensualities and ruinous vices, which her presence would surely and naturally banish. Weman has too long been excluded from our highest seminaries, where her presence would be a perpetual and powerful plea for Purity, Gentleness and true Honor.

So of Manual Labor. 'Sir,' said a Berkshire farmer to Mr. Webster, in explanation of the rugged virtue of his fellow mountaineers, 'we have to work so hard all day that we have no taste for serving Satan at night.' The explanation was philosophical and true. Two-thirds of the mischief and vice prevalent among the student class find their impulse in idleness, vanity and unexercised powers. Four hours' hard work per day is the best possible antidete.

-Of course, we do not expect that unskilled boys of fourteen to sixteen could pay their way by work during their first year in the University. We think they might, under proper direction, carn at least their board, however. Next year, they

could do better; the third better still; so that the youth who entered at fifteen or sixteen and remained until twenty-one ought to be able, from the proceeds of four hours' faithful labor per day, to pay his way complete-Board, Clothing, Room, Tuition. But we believe a sufficient endewment could be obtained, without bleeding the State Treasury, to pay for the Buildings, Library, Apparatus, &c., leaving the pupils chargeable for their Board and Tuition alone.

-Of course, we are hostile to "the immediate collection of 128 pupils of the most desirable character, to be supported for two years at the public charge." Pupils of the character indicated would scorn to be a 'public charge,' and would not be secured. It is sheer humbug to talk of 'the fair, open, public, Democratic mode of competition,' &c., in selecting these State goslings. There would be all manner of wirepulling influences, Political and other, at work in reference to the selection, and the class who generally manage to live on other people's labor would have great advantage in the scramble over the class accustomed to live by their own. The world is cursed already with the chances afforded to individuals to ride through life on other men's shoulders and the delusive hopes and fruitless efforts thence engendered. Let this institution be kept clear of them.

-We have not alluded directly to Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES'S Speech in favor of the proposed University because, while assuming to discuss the whole subject, it leaves several vital points untouchednearly all the points embraced in this article. Five-sixths of the Speech is very well, and we find less fault with its suggestions than with its omissions. Should the Albany project be pressed, we shall feel impelled to speak further.

WASHINGTON. Personal Explanations-Mr. Corwin-Ole Bull-

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 29, 1852.

The Boston Courier should not call us a devout hater of Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. FILLMORE." It is a misrepresentation. We do not profess to be particularly devotional any way. Least of all are we devotional in our hatreds. But we have none o the feeling of hate toward either of those distinguished gentlemen. Quite the contrary. We have sort of devilish admiration of Mr. WEBSTER. Indeed we have no reason for having any unchristian eelings toward either. We have no personal grief with the Administration. We are under obligations to it for favors. We have but one with the Secretaprompts any other feeling than hate. It is of a character to forbid all printed description, or we would tell the story. We were on terms. We are not. The difference arose on a point of etiquette. It was a matter of the exchange of eards; wholly immaterial We cannot be more explicit. The Courier knows the rest. Does "Peeping Tom" think we were ma. licious in refusing to see the Secretary ! Nonsense Don't provoke our forgiving disposition by such inti-

DANIEL is a great man. He has been called a Scamp Jupiter," and an "intellectual monster.'. This is severe, and we do not endorse it. One of his official associates says (himself a man of genius "the greatest mind since Bacon." But the poet says of Bacon.—

"The wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind." DANIEL is great, but he has no pluck, no moral star ina, and people do not believe in his honesty. "It would be a great thing to have him President," said one of his friends recently. "So great a man! What luster would his elevation confer upon the country!" But is integrity nothing ! was asked in "Yes, to be sure, but national affairs would be in such safe hands. The worst he would do would be to bankrupt the Treasury!"

The President differs from the Secretary. He, too, wants back bone. He means well, but he is timidto cave in before the flinty face of the South. There will be no Thermopylæ in his life, as there has been none in the life of his chief Secretary. Nature be stowed no intrepidity in making up either's compo name of either be mentioned as the leader of a forlorn hope! Alas! we need not answer. Would

there have been "no North," think you, if OLD HAL (with all his sind) had been born in Massachusetts! No, we do not hate! we lament-we grieve that Northern spirit, and Northern sentiment, and Northern convictions are not honestly represented by ism, but we do wish to see a manly independence and an unflinching adherence, a steady devotion to truth and duty. We confess we do not find those high qualities of character either in the President or Secretary that command respect or inspire confidence. They will not stand fire. They are not good in a tight place. The ghost of "a crisis" takes all the starch out of their legs. They melt before the fervent heat of opposition, "like a waxen image 'gainst the fire." Of high-toned, flinty manhood, they ave none. The President has good intentions, but according to the great moralist, hell is paved with

This may be plain talk, but it is the essence of the best judgments in relation to these two gentlemen on the points in question. Such are the sobe convictions of our understanding, and not opinions resulting from any "hate."

such in search of a man peculiarly fitted for a great emergency, (for we are in the midst of no "crisis" and apprehend none for the next four years,) as we are of a good Whig who will make an available andidate for the Presidency. Therefore, we could not seriously object to Mr. Fillmore as a candidate provided he were the strongest man to run. If he could get the most votes, we would be content to the greater good of party success. But the vital, fundamental objection, both to him and Mr. Webster, which decides the question at the start, and thus precludes all necessity of weighing the matter further, comes of the conviction that both gentle men are utterly unavailable as Presidential candidates And herein we profess to be coldly judicial, and not partisan nor personal. Let this suffice.

There has been much positive assertion and perhaps as much contradiction in regard to a difficulty in the Cabinet between Mr. Conwin and Mr. Hall haja as much contradiction in regard to a dimoulty in the Cabinot between Mr. Corwin and Mr. Hall. I am able to say, on the very highest authority, that there is not the shightest foundation for the stery. It was made extirely out of whole cloth. Not even the Legotiation of the tripartite treaty has occasioned a ripple on the shiftee of the Cabinet. Why Mr. Conwin should be implicated in any Cabinet difficulty it is hard to conjecture. He is the most peaceable and popular of all mer, in his personal relations; and a noticer nature than his God never incarnated upon the earth. But he never was made for the dead level drudgery, the harassing duties, the calculating precisions of official life. To employ him thus is to make use of California gold for a plowshare.

Ole Bull had a crowded and most distinguished autience to attend his Concert on Friday evening. It passed off with great ectat. He proposes another, as Carusi's nation would contain exarcely the haif of those in Washington who desire to hear the megic strains of his violia.

The Japan expectition will not set set sail before June. So much has been said of this enterprise that it is apprehended the Japanese will hear of it only as an intended invasion, and shut themselves up within their shell more closely than ever.

THE LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste

BY THE CANADA.

Details of the Battle, &c.

a large number of Lives!

Accounts from Buenos Ayres to the 3d February by way of England, confirm the previous accounts of the downfall of Rosas. On that day a desperate battle was fought between Merlo and Passe del Rey, which terminated in the defeat of the Busnos Ayres troops. It is said that 4,000 men were killed and wounded in this engagement, and that the Holstein cavalry in the Brazilian service literally rode over the much vaunted eavalry of the Dictator of the Argestine Republic, who was present during the action and received a wound in the hand. Gen. Pachece commanded the Buenos Ayres troops and is reported to have been slain.

During the night of the 3d Urquiza kept at the country residence of Rosas, at Palermo, and took up his headquarters there previous to marching upon Buenos Ayres.

Rosas, with his daughter Manuelita and several of his suite, escaped on board H. B. Majesty's ship

Rosas, with his daughter Manuelita and several of his suite, escaped on board H. B. Majesty's ship Locust. He was disguised as a marine and his daughter as a sailor boy. They were afterward transferred to Her Majesty's ship Centaur at Buenos Ayres. That city was commanded by Gen. Manoilla, who offered to capitulate.

The Diplomatic Agents of the various foreign powers had gone to arrange matters amicably if possible.

Urquiza's army commenced the passage of the river Parance on the 22d December, and completed it on the 8th January. The army comprised 28,000 mep, 5,000 horses and 40 pieces of artillery, with the necessary baggage.

men, 5, two norses and appeces of atthicty, with the necessary baggage.

Mr. Payne, master of Her Majesty's ship Locust, who rode out to view the fight, was met by some Quachos retreating, who demanded his horse, and on his refusing to give it up, they took it from him, and wounded him so severely that he died in conse-

at Montevideo.

The naval commanders of the different nations were about to land forces in Buenos Ayres to protect the persons and property of the foreign inhabitants.

The battle is stated to have lasted from 6 in the

morning till 12 at noon.

The cavalry of Rosas were routed early in the battle, but the infantry made a desperate stand—hence the great loss of life.

Business was at a stand-still at Buenos Ayres.
The highest price of Doubloons was 306.

ACCOUNTS from Vienna to the 15th March state that the Austrian war steamer Ananna had been stranded og an island off the coast of Dalmatia. She had a crew of 121 men, the dead bodies of 40 of whom had been recovered.

Mr. Morron presented the petition of a person who claims to have invented a machine for taking accurately the yeas and nays.

Numerous petitions were presented against the extension of the Woodworth patent.

Mr. Dawson presented a petition from certain citizens of Georgia, remonstrating against the admission of Utah as a State into the Union, on the ground that the Mormon religion-particularly that feature recognizing polygamy—is ansi-Republi-

Mr. SEWARD presented the memorial of the citizens of New-Jersey, remonstrating against the United States permitting the intervention of Russia against Hungary passing without condemna-

Mr. BRODHEAD presented the petition of sundry persons in Pittsburgh and St. Louis, asking for a patent for the preparation of Russia iron.

Mr. Summer introduced numerous peti-

Mr. Gwin objected, and the resolution Mr. Douglas introduced a bill changing

the name of Joseph Lewis Breeze, Midshipman in the United States Navy, to Samuel Livingstone

change was not made by the Illinois Legislature. He could not see what power Congress had over the subject, when the party was not a resident of this District.

by the State Legislature of Surnames, but never be fore of the Christian name. Mr. BADGER referred to a case where

Congress has changed the name of Photous Kava-sales, a Chaplain in the Navy to Photous Fish. The bill after some further debate was

On motion of Mr. Soule the Senate took up the bill authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract for the term of five years, for a sum not exceeding \$100,000 a year, with W. C. Templeton, for the transportation of the United States mails three times a month from New-Orleans via Tampico to Vera Crux and back, in steamers of not less than 800 tuns, of the best form of construction, adapted to war purposes and to the navigation of the Southern waters, the same to be ready in the shortest ressable time.

bill, and if the name of the contractor was stricken out and leaving the subject open to competition, and leaving the responsibility of the contract on the Postmaster-General, he would vote for it.

Mr. Soulk pointed out the benefits resulting to the whole country from the establishment of this line of communication between New-Orleans and Mexico. The postage in a few years would more than amount to the sum to be paid by the Government.

striking out the contractor named in the bill and au-thorizing the contract to be made with such person or persons as may give sufficient and satisfactory se-curity after due public notice by advertisement for proposals, &c.

Mr. Davis suggested that the bill should be further amended, by striking out the provision re-quiring the vessels to be adapted to war purposes. He was highly in favor of having the contracts put

Mr. Rusk replied, opposing the system of giving contracts to the lowest bidders in such

Mr. Borland made a long speech against Mr. Dorland made a long speech against the practice of creating a monopoly in the transportation of the mails in steamers. He was in favor of a uniform system of mail contracts, the same system to operate on the sea and land. He was for advertising for preposals for the transportation of the malism steamers, and giving contracts to the lowest responsible bidders.

responsible bidders.

Mr. Mallory supposed that this was the commencement of a system of drafts upon the public treasury to support steam times generally. He hoped the words "adapted to war purposes" would be stirken out. Not a vessel was yet built under contract calling for such a class of vessels for war purposes, and not one could now be used in saval warfare without going to an expense of \$150,000.

Mr. Clemans's amendment was agreed

Mr. HUNTER moved to strike out " adapt-

Mr. Chase advocated the passage of the

bill.

Mr. Pratt opposed the amendment. The same price, he said, was allowed whether the vessels were constructed for war purposes or not. And why not, he inquired, have them the best and strorgest that can be built? All the steamers for the Northern Lakes were built is such a manner as to be easily adapted to war purposes, and why should the only Southern line be differently constructed? I hese vessels ought to be armed; it would give them the means of self-protection. The British vessels are all armed, and passengers and allegars of tt em the means of self-protection. The British vesses are all armed, and passengers and shippers of
freight such as builtion are better satisfied with the
protection thus given.

Mr Halk opposed the amendment and

commented upon the large increase of the maval ex-

Mr. Mallory repeated that not a single United States mail steamer yet built was suitable for war purposes, and there were not three old Co mundores in the service but would give be same optation. The British mail steamers were not fitted for war purposes.

Mr. HALE asked if the contracts for the

construction of the Cusard line did not require that they should be adapted for war purposes, and that, if wanted, they could be taken by the Admiralty at any

Mr. Mallory said he did not know what the contract was, but he knew that none of the Cu nard steamers were suitable for war purposes.

Mr. Badger opposed the amendment. Hedid not agree that no steamer yet built for transportation, was capable of being converted into a war referred to any three old Commodores, and they said that the vessels engaged now in the transportation of the mails, were not adapted to war parposes, he would not regard that opinion as coincinsive. Commodores were not the best judges of the construction of vessels. The American sleamers had been constructed under the direction of practical men, and of officers well acquainted with the construction of vessels for particular purposes, and until it was demonstrated that they were not suited for war purposes, he would continue to believe they were. He alluded to the professional prejudice which always existed in opposition to improvements; the same existed in the Navy. Commodores had made voyages, fought battles and gained victories in sailing vessels, and the old salts—

Mr. Cass—Old fogies.

Mr. Badger—Yes, old; fogies see no rea-Mr. BADGER opposed the amendment. He

Mr. BADGER-Yes, old ; fogies see no reason for the improvements which would do a way with the old class of vessels and adopt that of steamers. Mr. Hamlin opposed the amendment.

Mesers. Borland and Cass spoke in faor of the smendment, and it was agreed to-Ayes Mr. Borland introduced an additional

section, providing for a cally mail between Louis-ville, Ky and New Orleans, and supplying the inter-mediate towns and cities, and, after a debate pro-longed to nearly 4 o'clock, withdrew it. Mr. BELL then reported to the Senate Mr.

Mr. MILLER submitted resolutions declar-Mr. Miller submitted resolutions declaring that the paramount interests of the country required that the duties preserved by the Tariff Act of
1846 should be altered and modified, so that waile
they may raise sufficient revenue to meet the wants
of the Government, they may also give proper encouragement and protection to American labor, enterprise and capital, and also to guard against the
known abuses and fraud in the collection of its revenue. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate they adjourned.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CLARK, after saying that there appeared to be a desire to debate the Homestead bill at greater length than he had supposed, withdrew the resolution which he offered yestereay, to close the debate on that bill in two hours.

Mr. HENDRICKS introduced a joint resolution, construing an act in relation to military land warrants, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Committees were then called, when Mr.

Cosn, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill, amendatory of the act of March, 1843, provioing for the sale of lands in Ohio and Michigan, eccled by the Wyandots.

Mr. Firch remarked that the inside bar-

barians made so much noise that gentlemen could not act understandingly on the question. Further proceedings where had, when the bill was passed. Mr. Coss also introduced several other bills, one of which grants the right of way and makes donations of land, to Alabama, to aid in the construction of the Memphis and Charieston Rail-road. He briefly explained that this Road will be

part of the chain connecting the North-west with the Atlantic. He wished it put on its passage, be-cause if it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, it will never be acted upon. the Whole on the State of the beacted upon be acted upon Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, called upon Mr. Johnson, the gentlemen favorable to grants for railroad pur-poses, to sustain him in the metion which he should make. He wished this to be a test question, as ap-plying to all these measures, and they should know now whether the measures are to be passed of

Mr. Coss said the road mentioned in the bill would cost \$2 800,000, \$2,300,000 of which have been subscribed, so that gentlemen will see there is earnestness in the enterprise.

Mr. STANLY wanted further time for con-

sideration, and did not wish his vote to be regarded as evidence on his part for or against the measures Mr. CAMPBELL (Ill.) desired each of these

arr. CAMPRELL (III.) desired each of these bills to stand upon its own merits. He was opposed to forming combinations in which bills having no merits would be included, and if he should be prohibited from making explanations, he would resist the measure before the House.

Mr. JOHNSON (Ark.) resumed the floor. He said he could not yield the floor any more.

Mr. FOWLER appealed to him to give way.

Nr. Johnson-How can I refuse the Mr. Fowler asked him whether he had Mr. Johnson-No, Sir, I never will.

(Laughter)
M. FowLer said, it is known that the old States have liberally given lands to the new, and that he would vote for the bill providing that there shall be something like reciprocity, and he asked the gentleman whether he would vote for some propo-sition to give the old States lands for internal im-

Mr. Johnson replied that he had never seen but one preposition which he would support, but he did not believe it could come before the House under favorable circumstances.

Mr. Fowler-Which of the number do

Mr. Johnson - One the paternity of

which is not claimed by any member of this House, are which professes to divide the lands in propor-tion to the representation in each State in Con-Mr. FowLux- I am not tenacious as to

Mr. FowLer-I am net tenacious as to say bul, but I want the principle.

Mr. Saymour (N. Y.) said there had teen rotting like a full and fair discussion of the lists of this character. The gentleman from Arkansas will regard the vote on this cill as a test question, tut or his (Mr. Seymour's) part he wished to exactle the bills before he was called to vote upon

Mr. Johnson said that this bill contained clauses similar to the others for like purposes. The Committee on Public Lands have adopted one fixed system and set form of words. If any gentleman is not acquainted with this bill, it is because he has not given it his particular attention.

Mr. Meacham wished to say a word.

The gentleman had cast reflections by saying that members have not examined the bills because thay

Mr. Johnson-I disclaim casting reflections If the gestleman so considers the remarks which I made, he must take my most humble apology in the place of the notion. In conclusion he moved the previous question, and called on the friends of the railroad measures to sustain it. Pending this the llouse went into Committee on the Rumaniand hill.

Pending this the House weat into Committee on the Hemesical shill.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the newspaper press is charging that the political speeches made here are ill-timed and out of place. When questions merely of expediency and policy are involved he would heartily subscribe to the doctrine, but the Presidential subject, as now presented, towers above these. He then proceeded to defend President Fillmore from the remarks of Mr. Breckenridge, and others, as to the course of the last named, when a Member of the House, on Abolition petitions; and pointed to the proud position of Mr Fillmore on the Compromise measures, which falsifies the charges made against him in the canvass of '44 He denied, as had been asserted, that the merit of the Compromise measures belong to the Democracy alone; on the contrary, it was a triumph of patriotism, in which all good men joined. He suggested, with the view of giving tranquillity to the country, that both the Whig and Democratic parties, in the coming Presidential canvass, throw Slavery out of the question, and that each party bring out a decided Compromise man. He appealed to gentlemes not to bid for Abolition votes, for all knew that this subject brought trouble on the country. He would not vote for any man who will not put himself on the record in favor of the Compromise. As a shality, we are told that Gen. Scott, in a private conversation, indores the Compromise.

Gen. Scott, in a private conversation, indorses the Compromise.

Is this true! If so, he would ask for the proof. Gen. Scott has been nominated in Maine, Pennsylvania and indiane, and not one word is said by the Whig Conventions in those States about the Compromise. It is said in the papers that President Fillmore has removed certain persons who entertained views adverse to him on the question of the Fugitive Slave Law. If no, it is a proud feather in his cap. If President Fillmore, having stood firm and performed his duty, is to be set avide for Gen. Soott, and if he should not avow his views on the Compromise in a tangible form, be would conceive that such an omission was for the purpose of catching higher law notes. If this shall be the case, Gen. Scott would not get mon enough in Tennessee to form an electoral ticket. He would vote for a Compromise Democrat in preference to a non-committal Whig.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Confirmation of the Defeat of Rosas-

Less of an Austrian War Steamer, with

Beston, Wednesday, March 31, 1852. The R. M. steamship Canada reached her dock, at East Boston, at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Her mails left for the South by the 5 o'clock train.

quence. Mr. Robert C. Sherer, U. S. Minister, had arrived

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tions for cheap Ocean Postage.

Mr. Dodge (Iowa) reported a bill granting preemption right to certain settlers on the lands purchased for the Menominus Indians which was taken up and considered, and then postponed till to-

morrow.

Mr. Rorland's resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate what is the object of the Naval expedition recently ordered to the East Indies, and calling fer copies of all orders and instructions to the Commanders, was next considered. He said that it was certain that this expedition would call for a large appropriation, and before it left the country, its object ought to be known.

Mr. HALE desired to know why this

Mr. PRATT said he had heard of changes

ordered to be engrossed. Yeas, 26; Nays, 17.
On motion of Mr. Soule the Senate took

Cass said he was in favor of the

Mr. CLEMENS moved an amendment,

Mr. Souls explained his bill.